Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

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RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Cheraw (S. C. Gazette.

LUCERNE.

Sir: As this is an unfavorable day for attending to out door business, I will make a few remarks on the cultivation of Lucerne, a notice of which I saw in a recent number of your paper.

I agree with you fully in the opinion that we can cultivate it with profit. I purchased last winter in Columbia a small parcel of seed to make an experiment. I sowed them about the first of this month in drills twenty inches apart, which Arthur Young thinks is more than double the width necessary—he says nine inches is the proper space between the rows.—His reasons appear plausible, and I will give them. He says if kept clean (in wide rows) the plant licks up the dirt, which makes them unwholesome for stock, and they fall down and cannot be well mown.

But with nine inch spaces, one row becomes a prop for the other, and they do not get dirty and are easily cut with a cradle. Young prefers the nine inch drills to broadcast, as being more productive, and more easily and effectually cultivated. Previously to sowing I pulverized and manured the ground thoroughly, though not sufficiently decomposed for the particular purpose. About the 1st of May is the time for planting Lucerne at the North; whether the fall is a better season for us (as you suggested) remains to be tested. I cannot but disagree with you though; I must believe that the latter part of February or 1st of March is the proper time. A cold wet winter might be more injurious than a hot dry summer.

Lucerne is indigenous to southern latitudes, and grows there to the greatest perfection. It has been found in Italy and the south of France for many centuries, and in Persia and the vicinity of Lima. In Peru it grows with great luxuriance, and is mown all the year round.—South Carolina lies within the parallels of latitude that comprehend Persia, which are 26 to 39 degrees, and a much more arid country.

The city of Lima is still more so, being 12 degrees south of the Equator. I should think this ought to establish the fact that our climate at least is not too hot for the successful cultivation of Lucerne; and, too, our pine lands have just the kind of soil it delights in—dry, friable, and sandy—all that is necessary is to make them rich enough. Arthur Young in his *Annals of Agriculture* recommends trenching as the best, and I am inclined to the same opinion, as the Lucerne strikes a very deep root, and besides it would be a much more durable way of manuring.

In conclusion, I have no doubt but we can successfully cultivate it, and make it highly profitable as feed for either horses or cattle, to be fed in the manner that is usually termed soiling.

Milch cows are said to be peculiarly fond of it, more so than clover, and that it imparts a higher flavor to milk and butter. Upon an acre four cows might be kept in good condition, as it would afford in a favorable season six mowings.

I trust you will persevere in your experiments, as I shall do, and let your agricultural readers in due time know the result. Sincerely, A PLANTER.

Marlborough, April 20, 1841.

[Our little patch of Lucerne is now beginning to blossom. No one, after seeing it, can doubt that the grass is adapted to this climate, and very highly productive. An inspection of it is enough to satisfy any person that twenty inches is too great a space between the rows—nine to twelve is space enough. The spears stand erect where the bunches are close, but lie nearly flat where they have room.] Ed.

THE PURSUIT OF AGRICULTURE.

"Fair queen of arts! from Heaven itself who came,
When Eden flourish'd in unspotted fame;
And still with her sweet innocence we find,
An tender peace, and joy without a name,
That while they ravish, tranquilize the mind,
Nature and Art at once—delight and use combined."

While the population of the U. States has been rapidly increasing, the number who aim to accumulate riches without hard labor, has increased at a greater ratio—and too many have neglected the culture of the soil to enter on business of questionable utility.

Agriculture affords more certain profits than any other business. While half who enter on mercantile pursuits fail at the outset, and a quarter part when advanced in life, the failure of a temperate Farmer is almost unheard of.

Increased attention to agriculture, and those manufactures which are immediately dependant upon it, would retain in our country much of that wealth which is now sent out of it.

The public documents show that in the year 1836, (when the scarcity of money paralyzed domestic industry) no less than twenty-five millions were sent to foreign lands to pay for silk goods! a species of merchandize which can as well be produced at home as cotton fabrics—altho' one which scarcely receives a thought from the American agriculturist.

The dignity of agricultural pursuits is not sufficiently acknowledged. What is commerce—what are the arts—but dependants upon Agriculture? To what purpose is it that our canals—our rail roads, and the developments of the great system of internal improvements, are going forward in our country? Is it not that the grand system of commercial intercourse founded on agriculture, may be carried on with the greater facility?

Let every farmer, but for one year, suspend his toil to enjoy that ease, in the sunbeams of which he sees so many basking, and what would become of every mercantile and mechanic interest?

There is another reason why the dignity of this pursuit should be acknowledged as essential to the stability of our national wealth. We cannot better express it than in the language of one whose name stands high in the annals of our country. "God has made the breast of those who labor in the earth his peculiar deposite for substantial virtues. Corruption in morals in the mass of cultivators, is a phenomenon of which no age or country has furnished an example." "The proportion which the aggregate of other classes of citizens bear in any state to that of its husbandmen, is the unsound to its healthy parts."

The community appear to be awakened to a sense of their negligence in this department of industry. The agricultural and geological surveys of several states are coming at the root of the matter; and these surveys ought to go on, until the now more than half hidden resources of our country are fully developed. It is to the earth that we must look for the valuable and inexhaustible storehouse of nature, filled with the rude material for the productive laborer, and rich in bestowing the nutriment of life. A nation which bases its hopes of prosperity upon any less substantial resources, can never acquire unfluctuating national wealth. *Portsmouth Journal.*

NEWSPAPERS.—A child beginning to read becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads of names and things which are very familiar, and he will make a progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year, says Mr. Weeks, is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information is connected with this advancement. The mother of the family being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of children, ought to be intelligent of mind, pure in language, and always cheerful and circumspect. As the instructor of her children, she should herself be instructed.

A mind occupied, becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for any emergency. Children amused by reading and study, are of course considerate and more easily governed.

How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings in a tavern or grog shop, which ought to have been devoted to reading? How many parents who never spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would gladly give thousands to reclaim a son or daughter, who had ignorantly and thoughtlessly fallen into temptation.

Weekly newspapers can be had at from one to three dollars per year, being from 2 to five cents per week. Each paper costs the printer before it is printed, about one cent. He therefore, obtains from one to four cents for his editorial duties, and for printing, distributing, composition, &c. This is extremely low. It is the price paid for advertisements which must keep newspapers alive.

Thus readers of newspapers get the *cheapest* of all possible reading.

MARRIAGE.—With all its ills and evils, man knows no happiness until he marries; let him possess a woman of sense and virtue, and of whom he himself is worthy, and he will feel a solid and permanent joy, of which he never was before sensible. For, as some body says, the happiness of marriage, like the interest of money, arises from a regular and established fund, while unmarried libertines live upon the principal, and become bankrupt in character and respectability. To be sure, (as the same authority tells us,) uninterrupted happiness no man can, or ought to expect. Life is no sinecure; fruits do not spring spontaneously from the earth, as they did in the garden of Eden; nor does manna drop from the clouds as it did in the wilderness. But as a scheme of solid comfort, matrimony affords to well regulated minds a double share of pleasure in prosperity, and a solace in sorrow and adversity.

Twenty-six thousand persons signed the temperance pledge in the city of New York during the last year.

From a late Foreign Journal.

BURNING THE WILL.

A TALE OF REAL LIFE.

I.

It was dusk, as Algernon Sloper opened the door of a sumptuous apartment, in which was a nurse, now murmuring a prayer, and now falling back, half asleep, in her arm chair; and the bed was so arranged, that any one entering the room could perceive the livid face of the old man who a few hours before had breathed his last. The noise made by Algernon awoke the nurse from her slumbers. She shook her head.

"Good morning, sir; you come to look once more at your poor uncle? See! one would think he slept; a smile is on his countenance. Alas! those eyes are closed forevermore!"

"Yes, Margaret," answered Algernon; "but you had better go and rest yourself. I will watch over the corpse."

"But, sir!——"

"Go to the dining room, nurse; your breakfast is ready—go."

And under this benevolent clause he gently pushed her out of the room, and sat down on the chair she had occupied; after which, casting a last glance at his dead uncle, he opened the bed curtains, and got up.

"He is dead at last! I shall be rich now!"

No sooner had he pronounced these words than he withdrew a bunch of keys from under the pillow; ran to the desk in which the will was contained; opened it; and began reading.

"I constitute my nephew, Algernon Sloper, sole executor!"

"It was time!" exclaimed the heir. "I am entitled to what the law and society acknowledges my right."

And Algernon, who, for more than two years, had feared that his uncle would forget him, continued thus:—

"I will, &c. to Margaret and Joseph the sum of £2000 each, for the care bestowed on me by them during thirty years."

"Two thousand pounds each to these people, who are rich enough with what they have stolen! What folly! Come, this is but an old man's madness. However, I will pay the £4000, as it is impossible to do otherwise."

"I bequeath to Pierrot, my valet, the sum of £500."

"What! to that Pierrot, who should have been expelled long before now—*Que la Diable l'emporte!*"

"To Mr. Martin, my notary, £2500. I wish this sum to be added to the fortune of Hariana, his daughter, and my god daughter."

"Two thousand five hundred pounds to that fellow Martin! an old notary, retired from business, who has got a handsome house at Kensington! What can be the meaning of this? It is a loss at cards, perhaps, to Martin, which my uncle has been ashamed to name. Oh, uncle! the story was true. This I will certainly not pay. I will see Martin and make him understand the disgrace that would infallibly befal him were he to accept such a legacy; and if he persists we will go to law. More still!" exclaimed the heir, turning the leaf over.

"I bequeath £5000 to Miss Chesterfield, daughter of a brave officer, killed on the field of battle, whom I do not wish to know want."

"To her! Why the cross grained flirt has rejected me! She shall not touch a penny of it. Ah! here's another protegee."

"There is now living in London a young barrister, whom my nephew Algernon knows perfectly well. He is poor, but virtuous and talented. I bequeath to the said Edward Ingestrie the sum of £5,000."

"Five thousand pounds!" exclaimed Algernon, throwing the will on the floor. "Five thousand pounds to Ingestrie, my rival—my successful rival—in the affections of Isabel Chesterfield."

Algernon got up, approached the window, opened it, notwithstanding the cold, and overlooked a landscape of beautiful meadows, on which innumerable flocks were resting. The Thames rolled his waters through the estate; and further on, were forests, forming part of the succession he was entitled to.

"All this is mine now; the wool of these flocks; these forests; the produce of these fields; all belong to me by right. I am the heir, and almost the only relation, to the late possessor. Shall I defraud myself by paying frivolous legacies? Suppose now," said he after he had shut the window, and resumed his seat near the fire; "suppose my uncle had not made the will at all, to whom would these riches come? To me only; to me they lawfully belong; and all abstracted therefrom is a theft at my expense!"

And the evil spirits of avarice, cupidity, and selfishness, took possession of this ungrateful nephew. He forgot that he never had been loving and dutiful to his uncle, but the reverse. His disgraceful conduct had indeed frequently irritated his rich relative. Interested views alone had caused him to approach for two years past, and now, without any moral consideration whatever—just listening to whether there was any one coming—he threw the will into the fire.

II.

In the meantime I must introduce the reader to the young barrister, who, by the circumstances just described, is left in a state closely allied to destitution. Edward Ingestrie was denizen of an apartment on the second floor, in a street not far removed from the locality of Scotland yard. There in the agony of defeated hopes, heightened by the impulse of ambition ever increasing, he paced to and fro, glancing, ever and anon, at the last note from his beloved—his own Isabel. "At length," he ejaculated, "my soul is made up for the worst—we cannot be united!—I will write to that effect. The sweetest dream of years is annihilated! All is now a blank—a curse—darkness! This night will I quit England for ever!"

* * * * *

To return to the chamber of death. There was a knock. Algernon hastily shut up the desk, replaced the keys under his uncle's pillow, and opened the door. It was Mr. Martin, who came to look once more at his deceased friend, and give some instructions to the heir.

"I am very sorry to see you alone, Mr. Algernon; but to be sure you are one of the parties most interested."

"One of the parties!" said Algernon, eagerly.

"Yes! one of the parties," answered the notary, with a piercing look. "You will find a will."

"Quite possible," answered Algernon.

"'Tis certain, for Mr. Sloper told me so last night, a few hours before his death."

"Then it will be found," added the heir.

"It is in that desk," said the notary, pointing, and your duty, Mr. Algernon, is to enforce its being looked for directly. All the servants must be present.

"Do what you think proper," rejoined the nephew.

The people in the house were called; the keys were withdrawn from under the pillow; the desk was opened; and the search, of course, was of no avail whatever. The old notary, ordering every body out, remained alone with Algernon.

"It is impossible," said he, "that there should be no will, for your uncle engaged before me, to make one, and he assured me yesterday, that he had kept his word."

"Do you suspect my honor, sir?"

"It is very strange that you should have been found here alone; but I do not suspect any body's honor," said the notary; "nevertheless, listen to me. Your youth has been dissipated; your uncle deemed it vicious. Many a time you have deserved the wrath of one to whom, though you expected a fortune, your conduct was such, two years ago, that you were expelled from his house! He would have disinherited you, but I remonstrated that you were the only son of a brother whom he loved, and of a sister in-law to whom he had promised to think of your future prospects. I was but too happy to restore you to his esteem. Since that time you have behaved better, or at least you have appeared so to do. God knows whether your conversion has been sincere. Your uncle doubted it much."

"Was my uncle so unjust!" exclaimed Algernon.

"I have had the greatest trouble to institute you his heir."

"The old fox has not forgotten himself," thought Algernon.

The notary continued. "Another person was also mainly influential in promoting your favor with your uncle—your friend, Edward Ingestrie."

"Umph!" observed the heir surlily, "I thank him not!"

"Now let us suppose that this testament is not found, what will you do?"

"What shall I do?" answered the young man, "I will enjoy my uncle's fortune."

"Of course; but you cannot think that your uncle would forget such persons as his servants, for whom he always said he would provide."

"If he had wished that," said Algernon, "he would have made the necessary provision."

"I must now tell you a secret, which most likely is news to you. Your uncle has a child!"

"Come, sir," rejoined Algernon, jokingly, "you calumniate my uncle, your friend. How's this?"

"I am in earnest, sir," replied Mr. Martin angrily. "By a private and unfortunate marriage he became the father of Eward Ingestrie, as he has been named; he is an excellent young man, though, by his mother's fault, banished the parental roof until of late. Do you not mean to fulfil at least this portion of your uncle's intentions?"

"Let that alone; my uncle would never have committed himself so far; I have too much veneration for his memory to believe it."

"It is a fact; and I can assure you that many a time he has thought of instituting this son his absolute heir."

"Nonsense! I will hear no more, sir!"

The notary insisted on the will being produced.

"The will!" said he, "the will! where is the will! Perhaps, sir, you were expecting a legacy."

The notary coolly replied. "No, you are well aware that I am satisfied with what I have, and do not covet more; but for the sake of your uncle's old servant, and of Edward, conduct yourself honorably; separate some fragments of your rich legacy. Be just, my friend, and"—approaching the death-bed—"don't you make me repent of what I promised your uncle. His intention was to leave others a fortune which he was at liberty to dispose of as he liked. I have calmed him; I have restored you to the favor which you had lost; now, if the will be not found, do for others what they would have done for you, else I shall be obliged to exact justice."

Affecting to obey the notary, Algernon opened all the drawers of the desk, in which Mr. Martin suggested that the will ought to be found.

"You see, sir," said Algernon, "you must have mistaken the meaning of my uncle's words, or he could not have been conscious at the time."

"You are then certain, sir, that there is no will?"

"So it seems, and you must now be of the same opinion."

"We shall see," said Mr. Martin, opening the door to all the persons in the adjoining room. "Two years ago, Mr. Sloper made a will, which he deposited in my hands; therein he disinherits his nephew, and acknowledges a young man of the name of Edward Ingestrie as his heir; I have directions to enforce the execution of this will, unless one of later date be found."

By a mere accident the nurse opened the window through which Algernon had viewed his flocks, and Mr. Martin perceived near it a small bit of paper, half burnt, on which he distinguised Mr. Sloper's hand-writing.

"Ah!" remarked the good notary, "'tis plain enough. Let some one instantly post to town, and apprise Edward Ingestrie of his good fortune. Are you going Joseph? 'Tis well; you are an honest fellow, and to you I will confide also another charge. Here is my card; call at —, and present it; and bring with you, at the same time, a young lady named Isabel Chesterfield. Edward, if I conjecture aright, would have no objection to her as a companion on much a longer journey than this!"

THE STATE OF OHIO.

Within less than forty years, the population of this thriving state has increased from fifty thousand to upwards of fifteen hundred thousand. Ohio is now the first wheat growing State in the Union—her wheat crop last year amounting to upwards of sixteen millions of bushels, which is some millions of bushels larger than the crop of Pennsylvania, New York or Virginia. She has constructed a canal throughout the entire extent of her territory, uniting Lake Erie with the Ohio river, and comprising a length of three hundred and thirty three miles. It runs through some of the most fertile regions in the world; it connects the great lakes of the North with the gulf of Mexico; and affords means of conveyance by which the teeming products of the state may be tranported to New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. To the two last-named cities a new route has been recently opened by the cross cut from Akron, on the Ohio canal, to Beaver, near Pittsburg, so that the eastern line of communication is now the most eligible for a large portion of the State. In addition to her great canal, which has been completed for some years, Ohio has other canals in progress—her whole system of works including in the aggregate nine hundred and twenty-four miles. These all run through fertile districts, and must in time become productive of a large revenue.

This young State may be called the *Infant Phenomenon*. What she will be when her full growth is attained may be in some sort conjectured from the promise of her early days. With an active, industrious, enterprising, intelligent population; a soil rich and well-tilled for tillage; with her internal improvements pervading all parts of her extensive territory, rendering access to markets easy and cheap; with all the advantages which position and natural and artificial aids can supply in the way of facilitating production, her increase in wealth and greatness must go on from year to year, while from her prolific resources a swelling tide of commerce will be poured to enrich all who may participate in its benefits.

Baltimore American.

A Temperance Town.—The Philadelphia Sentinel makes the following notice of a village in Pennsylvania, which has been distinguished for the temperance and industry of its inhabitants. Let those who, professing to be temperance men, yet think that a little rum is conducive to "the good of the stomach," and so promotive of "the social virtues," compare these accounts with the true condition of villages where every twentieth or fortieth house is a grog-shop, and then "forsake the error" of their opinions.

"The pleasant little town of Sunsbury, in this State, exhibits a most gratifying instance of moral prosperity. According to the last census it contained a population of eleven hundred, out of which number, says the American, (a paper by the way which is a credit to the place,) upwards of six hundred belonged to the several Temperance Societies. Sunsbury also has two ably conducted Sunday Schools, containing between three and four hundred scholars, the oldest of which, the Union School, has been in existence about 25 years. Three churches have been built within the last five years; one Episcopal, one Methodist, one Presbyterian; the last is not yet finished. It has also four common schools, containing nearly three hundred scholars, one female seminary and one select school. Such facts are full of hope and encouragement. Upon the progress of intelligence, morality and religion in our village and rural districts, depend the salvation of the country."

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Though *common*, these humble seminaries are mighty agents; they are the lever which has raised New England to her high position. Much as we are indebted to Colleges, Academies, and other similar institutions, we owe more,—inestimably more,—to Common Schools. Opening their doors to all, sowing the seeds of learning broadcast over the land, their contributions to intelligence, and consequently to prosperity and enjoyment, though bestowed in small portions to each, yet in the aggregate swell to a vast amount. From these primary assemblies ooze out the rills, which commingling, form the streams that are ever washing out our moral and political stains. Stop the flowings of these waters, and our fair lands would fast blacken with ignorance, vice, and crime. Liberty would lose her richest nourishment, philanthropy her most invigorating draughts, Christianity her invaluable supplies.

Christians, Philanthropists, and Patriots, cherish these nurseries of the mind and hearts of the next generation. Place them so high that the children of the rich shall be sent here with those of the poor; here let all classes early take lessons in republican equality; let the children of the wealthy here learn in early life, that they are being trained up for scenes in which the most industrious, the most intelligent, the most deserving are to be at the head of the class; here, let the poor boy learn, that when he outstrips the rich man's son in the race of learning or moral excellence, the prize of distinction or approbation will be bestowed upon himself.

[From the Farmer's Museum, 1801.]

Those who are pleased with the bungling bulls of Hibernia, will find some food for fun in the subsequent "Advertisement," and not less for its being in a kind of German attire.

Rund away, or sdolen, or sdrayed, mine large plack Horse, apout vourteen oder vifteen hands und six inches hie—he has been got vour plack legs, two pehint and two pefore, and he is plack all over his poty, but has been got some vite spots pon his pack, ven de skin vas rub off, but I greesed um, and now de vite spots ish all plack agin—he trods, and kanters, an paces, and sometimes he valks—and ven he valks, all his legs and feet goes on, von after anoder—he has two years upon his head both alike, put von ish placker dan toder—he has two eyes, von is put out, and toddder ish pon de side of his head, and ven you go on todder side he vont see you—ven he eats a cood deal, he has a pig pelly—and has a long dail vat hangs down pehind, but I cut it short todder day, and now tish not so long vat it vas—he ish shodd all round, but his pehind shoes comed off, and now he ish only got shoes before; he holts up his head, and looks gaily, when he ish been frightened, and jumps about like evry ting in de world—he vil ride mit a sattle, or chare, or a kart, or vil go by himself vithout nopody but a pag on his pak vid a boy on it—he ish not very old, and his head ven he valks or runs goes pefore, and his dail stays pehind, only ven he turns round, gets mat, and den his dail sometimes comes first. Whoever will pring him pack shall pay five tollars reward, and whoever prings back the tief vat stole em, shall pay pesides dwenty tollars, and ax no questions.

Stauken Fonderlenee.

Connecticut State Prison.—The expenses for this year, have amounted to $14,278 30, and the income to $22,561 20, making the profits for the year $8,282 90. The Warden suggests that for some years to come the earnings of the prison might be properly appropriated for the purpose of erecting or supporting an asylum for the insane poor of the State and the insane criminals. Of the latter, there are already six now in the State Prison. There were 169 convicts in the prison on the 1st of April, 1840, to which 74 have been added during the year. There have been discharged in this period 34 by expiration of sentence, 2 by pardon, and 2 by death, which leaves in confinement on the first day of April 1841, *two hundred and five.*

N. H. Palladium.

GREAT WHIG MEETING IN CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

We are indebted to the Charleston Courier, for an account of the great Whig Meeting which was held in that City on the evening of the 22d inst.

At this meeting the venerable Thomas Lowndes acted as President, assisted by five Vice Presidents.

A Committee of thirty-two, of which James L. Pettigru was Chairman, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That a Revenue Tariff is a mode of providing for the National Defence, not only consistent with the uniform practice of the country, but entitled to a decided preference over any other scheme of taxation, and that we regard the Compromise of 1833 as the bond of peace and surest pledge of equal justice to the various and conflicting interests of our extended Federal Republic.

2. That the question of the constitutionality of a United States Bank has been settled by reason, by authority, and by experience of its indispensable utility.

3. That no other remedy has been found for the multiplied and increasing difficulties of a heterogeneous currency, and that the time and place for the establishment of such a Bank are subjects which call for the mature and deliberate consideration of Congress.

4. That the Hon. William C. Preston has well and faithfully served the State as a member of the Senate of the United States, and by the uniform tenor of his course, has proved himself superior to the blandishments of power and the terror of proscription. That while we admire his eloquence, we still more highly appreciate his firmness and consistency as a Statesman, and heartily unite in awarding to him the confidence which he has so well deserved.

5. *Resolved*, That the right of instruction and the requisition to obey or resign, never admitted by the State of South Carolina, cannot surely belong to neighborhood associations or District meetings; that we trust in the firmness and sound judgment of our esteemed Senator, steadily to resist and repudiate any such usurpation of authority. And that we heartily approve of the course he has pursued in regard to this matter, and the expression of sentiment conveyed in his reply to the demands made upon him by a sectional convention composed of his political opponents. That the political independence of the Representative is not only a privilege, but a sacred duty, an element of our institutions absolutely essential to the well being of a Republican Constituency, and that Col. Preston is entitled to our prompt and unwavering support in the manly stand he has taken in its defence.

6. *Resolved*, That the Public Lands, ceded to the Confederacy, by Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, and Connecticut, were ceded, in the words of the Virginia Deed of Cession, on the condition that they "shall be considered a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become or shall become members of the Confederation, or Federal Alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever."

7. *Resolved*, That the scheme of surrending these Lands, thus made the common property of all the States of the Union, to the few States in which they lie, is wild, visionary and wasteful, and in direct violation of the contract by which they were generously entrusted to the Confederacy. That this scheme, bringing a mass of neighboring contiguous States, under a common indebtedness to the General Government, holds out such an enormous bribe to ambition and avarice, as could not fail to breed corruption and violence, and array the indebted States in disastrous hostility to the authority of the Union, terminating in a conflict which would have one certain result—the total loss to the country of its splendid Nation-al Domain.

These resolutions having been supported by an able speech from Mr. Pettigru, the Courier says:

Col. Preston then proceeded to show how silently, calmly and beautifully amid all this tremendous change—this down fall of an organized and vast party—this passing out of old rulers and in-coming of new—continued the stately march of our glorious Institutions, and how great a proof was this of their purity. To strengthen this view, he adverted to the death of Harrison—stricken in the moment almost of his triumph—from the loftiest pinnacle of earthly greatness—the head of a nation removed from his great post—and yet, no jar, no stop, no stay in the progress and working of Government. The President dies, and his successor under the Constitution takes his place, and all so quickly and easily; how powerful and well balanced must be that frame of Government, which such events cannot cause for an instant to waver!

And to Southern men, what a solace under this loss of the first choice of the people, that John Tyler, of Virginia, fills the vacant place. He is dear to the South in every view. Entirely Southern—yet not sectional; a State Rights man, yet general Catholic, American in all points. And God forbid! that sectional feelings could ever profane the Presidential Chair! For myself, exclaimed the orator, I would as soon have a "Northern man with Southern principles," as a Southern man with exclusive Southern spirit.—First—my devotion is due to this State—then to the Union—as an American, as a Senator of this Union, all that is American is mine.

But this succession of John Tyler to the Presidency, continued Mr. Preston, will forever quell, absorb and silence that cry of fraud and folly, which for the unholy purposes of party spirit was raised against President Harrison and his supporters. Where is the man so bold in falsehood, as dare call John Tyler, abolitionist? Since then no objection can be made to the present head of the Administration, let us give him a fair trial. Those who objected to Harrison may rally around Tyler. For though he will carry out the same principles that guided his predecessor, yet he comes in, as it were, a regency—he is not so imbedded in the glowing heart of the people as was their first choice, and will therefore demand the more of earnest support from those who approve him. This will be an Administration more Southern in its tendencies. Both would steer by the same polar star, but with Tyler, there might be some variation Southward in the instrument.

The "great Democratic party has vanished—'tis with the snow of the last year upon the mountains—melting away, day by day, each little rill winding and trickling down to join the mighty swelling and on rushing stream of the Whig party." It has no leaders, and no rank and file, not even a skeleton army. Yet in this very greatness of our party is danger; so much is to be done, so much expected, so Herculean labor to cleanse away the wreck and foulness which have been left upon the ship of State.

Mr. Preston then took up in detail the propositions in the resolutions, and said that the subject of the public lands was one demanding the most earnest and thoughtful consideration. That the idea of cession of the public domain to a portion of the States, was, as it had been expressed by some of its supporters, but a purchase of those States by the wholesale. What would be the result of the various schemes on foot, it was impossible to predict—but that no sacrifice of just rights should be made with his consent. He alluded to the attempt, in the great tariff agitation, to crush Mr. Clay under the weight of this important question, to bury him under the public domain, but how proudly his gigantic powers struggled through the weighty load and made of it a battery and fortification, whence he has stormed the heart of the country.

The orator then presented, with withering ridicule, the spectacle of the stormy sea of State, individual and federal credit tossing to and fro in billows of danger and dismay—and the little Magician waving his Sub-Treasury wand over the boisterous waves, that heeded not the charm, till the people, impatient of the quackery, hurled him from his seat.

On the subject of the National Bank, Mr. Preston said that he had ever been adverse to the Bank, although he had not needed the admirable vindications of Calhoun and McDuffie, to show that as a financial medium it worked beautifully. Yet he dreaded it as an engine which might work great mischief. But he relied on that clause of the Constitution, that residuary bequest, of all powers necessary to carry into effect the functions and duties expressly assigned. If, then, he found that the state of the country, now struggling in agony and calling for aid, required a bank, however reluctantly, he should do as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Crawford—the whole Republican party of 1816 did, and vote for the measure because of its necessity. He was no believer in the doctrine that Government could use any other currency but that which was in use by the people. If the people use paper, the Government must. Were we to exchange our situation and prospects, dark as they seemed to be, for that beau ideal of hard money, that paradise of gold and silver, the Island of Cuba, with negroes four to one, and bloodhounds in equal proportion? Contrast this hard-money colony, of 300 years growth, with Mississippi or Alabama, with all the evils of their currency, and choose.

Mr. Preston then disposed of the Tariff question, by saying that he and his party would rigidly adhere to the compromise, and if any discrimination was made it would be on luxuries. He alluded with wit and humor to the proposed tax on French silks and wines, which had excited the righteous indignation and apprehension of the good people of St. John's, Colleton, and closed with an eloquent and persuasive appeal to all good citizens to lay aside all minor considerations, and unite earnestly in aiding to re-establish the true interests of the country.

Mr. Preston having concluded, the Hon. H. S. Legare was called for, and, on coming forward, was received with an enthusiasm and spirit which showed how justly proud Charleston is of her eloquent and gifted son.

His address was of a nature so rich and so varied, so startling in its sudden changes, from persuasive conversation and bold and clear statement, to the loftiest flights of true eloquence, that his audience were completely taken by surprise; now chained in a rapt attention—now startled by a burst of indignant sarcasm. Mr. Legare was laboring under survere indisposition, but as he went on the orator forgot the man, and the wealth of his mind was never more suddenly drawn upon nor more triumphantly displayed. He spoke of the strange and sudden change which this State had witnessed in her political leaders—and of the character which political opposition had assumed. Once, said he, in South Carolina political rivalry was the noble contest of gentlemen, and cavaliers—a hostility that hindered not an opponent from admitting and doing honor to the character of a rival. But now, to judge from the specimens lately displayed, these controversies are to be carried on in the spirit of savages and the language of fishwomen. To this spirit, let its own course, upon the death of its object, be its rebuke. While living, Gen. Harrison was the object of their most unmerited obloquy. How great a change was wrought by his death. Those who most vilified him living, do him honor in his new made grave. The shafts which no armour could repel while in life, fall harmless and spent from his shroud.

Mr. Legare, in his speech, introduced a resolution in favor of increasing our naval defences, which he advocated with great force and cogency, setting forth the dangers that at any time impended over us, and criticising, which the most caustic severity, the report of the committee on foreign relations, relative to the affair of the *Caroline*.* He then, in a burst of eloquence, demanded of the people of this State, if now they were prepared to cut off Mr. Preston, and whether they could strike off the hand that had battled so gallantly for them, because he had chosen to exercise his own judgment, and not submit to tyrannical party domination. His crime, said the orator, was his eminence, his usefulness, his honorable and wide spread fame.

Mr. Legare then closed his speech, and the resolution was put and carried.

The Hon. R. H. Wilde, of Georgia, was called for, and in a brief but spirited address expressed his sense of the honor done him by the meeting, almost strangers to him, and set forth his own views, in hearty concurrence with the resolutions offered.

Mr. Yeadon then moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of the city, and the meeting then adjourned, at half past 11 o'clock.

POLITICAL FORBEARANCE.

Political and party rancor is feelingly and well rebuked by the following extract from Dr. Bethune's Funeral Adress, in Philadelphia:

"What a sad rebuke does this sad event give to political bigotry and rash invective against the motives of those who *differ from* us in opinion!

Standing, in our imaginations, this morning, beside our departed patriot, who, even of those that struggled most against his rise, can look down upon his sleeping dust, nor feel a pang of keen reproach, if ever he hath done his honor wrong or breathed a hasty word that might have touched his honest heart or cast an insult upon his time honored name? And vile, yes, very vile is he, whose resentment the grave cannot still.

Whence this sacredness that death throws over the memory of character and life? Is it because the dead are defenceless, and return not an answer again? Is it because God hath come in between us and our fellow creature, and vindicated his rights to be judge alone? Is it because in the humiliations of the sepulcre, we see the fragility of that nature we share with the departed, our own aptness to err, and how liable we are to be misjudged? O, my friends, why should we wait for death to teach us charity, when it is too late to practice it, and repentance has become remorse? Why not remember that the *living* require our candor and forbearance? Nay, that we need *their* candor and forbearance? Why reserve all our gentleness of judgment for the dead, who are beyond the reach of our absolution? They were once as the living, and the living shall soon be as they. It is, indeed, enough to bring us back to a better trust in human nature, to witness such a spectacle of union in sorrow and honor for our departed chief among those who, a little while since, were divided into earnest and opposing factions; but oh! would it be not far more ennobling to see the living pledging themselves to the living over the fresh earth of his grave, henceforth, though they may honestly differ in their doctrines and policy, they will yet believe in the uprightness of each other's motives and the sincerity of each other's belief? How hateful does censorious bitterness and sneering suspicion look in the face of your opponents? Yet such is your deformity in his sight when you revile *his* principles, and rail against *his* friends. When, oh! when shall this rancor, this cruel persecution for opinion's sake, this damning inquisition of false motives, this fratricidal rending of heart from heart, because our mental vision is not the same—this exiling the honorable from the honorable because they have not the same sibilation in their Shibboleth—this waste of wealth, of mental power and untiring zeal, which our country, and our whole country should enjoy—when shall it cease? Must it be perpetual? I know that the words of a poor preacher are weak against this strong and vast spreading evil: but as I love my country, and God knows I love her from my inmost heart, and never more than in this her hour of sorrow, I must speak. I cannot believe that I have a right to hate and despise my brother because he reads another book than my own, or that he should hate and despise me because conviction forces me to cling to mine."

President Tyler, in every official act since his accession to the Chief Magistracy, has shown himself to be governed, in political matters, by the broadest principles of patriotism; and in cases of a religious character, to be actuated by a purely liberal and catholic spirit. On the subject of certain phraseology employed in his recent proclamation for a National Fast, the President of a Jewish congregation in Baltimore addressed to him the question whether his reference therein to a "Christian people" was to be construed as confining the observance of that solemnity to those only who are of the Christian church or persuasion. The following answer of President Tyler reflects high credit upon his character as a member of the common family of man, and is peculiarly honorable to his views of duty as the constitutional head of a free people. *Nantucket Inquirer.*

To A. Wegline, Esq President of the Hebrew Congregation, Bond street, Baltimore, Md.

SIR: In reply to your letter of yesterday, I have the honor to state that, in using the expression "Christian people," in the first part of my recommendation, I certainly never designed to be *exclusive*; so far from it, that I esteem it equally incumbent on all to bend in adoration before the common Father of Mankind, to ask his protection and blessing, and implore his guardianship and care. No people have ever had more cause to acknowledge the truth of this than the people of Israel. The last paragraph of the recommendation ought to be sufficient to put yourself and all others at ease upon the subject, since by it every sect of every religious denomination, according to its own forms of worship, is requested to unite in the religious exercises proposed for the 14th instant. As the Chief Magistrate of the United States, I am restrained, by the express prohibitions of the Constitution, from all interference with the consciences of men; and Heaven forbid that I should in any manner usurp the judgment-seat which belongs alone to the Most High God. Let us, then, unite in imploring, on the day designated, benedictions on our common country. I salute you as fellow-citizens.

JOHN TYLER.

From the National Intelligencer.

Several of the Washington scribblers have written, that the acting President does not mean to *recommend* any measure of finance, but will either leave it to his Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a plan, or to Congress itself. We contend upon the plain letter of the Constitution, that this would be a direct evasion of his Executive duties. Hear how emphatic the requisition is.

"He *shall*, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the State of the Union, *and* recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," &c.

Here then appears no doubt about the duty imposed upon him. He *shall* "recommend," &c. Words cannot be more distinct. *Richmond Enquirer.*

The Enquirer has changed his tune since last summer. When Pointsett's army Bill was the subject of discussion and denunciation, the Enquirer, fearing its effects upon his party, and not daring to defend the bill, took the *unique* ground, that Mr. Van Buren knew nothing about the bill, and was not responsible for it, although he had, in his message, said he "could not too strongly recommend it."

Now, suppose the Secretary of the Treasury, in his Report to Congress, furnishes a plan of a National Bank, and suppose Mr. Tyler says that "he cannot too strongly recommend" that plan to the attention of Congress—what will the Enquirer say? Will he saddle the plan on the Secretary and hold the President excused? or, will he throw the responsibility on the President?

New York Custom House.—We had intended to have continued the Custom House disclosures, which have excited so much interest here and in the neighboring cities. The material, so far from being exhausted, we were informed, multiplied upon the hands of those who gave us the important information we have placed before the public. We should have continued the investigation if an investigation had not been ordered by the proper Department at Washington, and we may do so some future day, and carry the war from New York to Philadelphia. Our attention to-day is called to Philadelphia from seeing the interest manifested in that city in regard to the exposures made here. The United States Gazette of yesterday publishes the first number, which appeared in the Express, signed, "A Custom House Officer," and intends to continue the publication of all the numbers. A responsible Philadelphia importer, who requests the publication in the Gazette, states in a note to the Editor, that his consignor in New York was obliged to pay to Jesse Hoyt, in consequence of the system mentioned in the first letter, the sum of $25,000, in order to get from out of his clutches good which were then in the Custom House, to the amount of two to four hundred thousand dollars, but which was done because there was no other way to avoid a greater loss through the detention, and consequent deterioration of goods, and likewise to avoid the expense of a vexatious law suit. *N. Y. Express.*

Never was the father of lies so completely *cornered* as the Editor of the Globe, in the story of Gen. Harrison's death-bed anguish. His pretended witnesses have come forward and claimed the privilege of his own columns to disavow all part or lot in the foul stigma upon the good President's memory. Col. George Croghan of the Army was first appealed to, *he* disclaims all knowledge of the reported *facts*, although repeatedly at the White House during the President's last illness. Dr. Frailey, a clerk in the Land Office, was next referred to; and he, like a man of truth and honor, assures the public that his name and the name of his lady, (who, to Blair's shame be it said, was made a party to the vile fabrication,) were used without the shadow of authority—Mrs F. never having seen the President while living, except on the day of his inauguration, and then only in the line of the procession!" And now the graceless slanderer has the hardihood to "infer that it was some OTHER affectionate wife who made the application" reported to have been made for a continuance of her husband in office—not to Gen. Harrison, but to "Major Chambers!" *Nash. Whig.*

"Proscription."—The recent Administration has found it expedient to serve divers office holders with their walking papers; whereupon the Oppositionists, as was to be expected, have been making a terrible to-do. The Globe a few days since published a list of some hundred and fifty federal officers who had died, resigned or been removed since the 4th of March, their places being filled by appointments of the present Administration. This list is copied by the loco foco papers of the country, and much weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth is enacted over it. Well, what of it? A prime complaint against the late Administration was the malversation of so great a number of officers;—the people in effect demanded their removal at the election. In addition to the hundred and fifty on the Globe's roll of "proscribed," we reckon there are two hundred and fifty more who ought to go out of office; and if Mr. Tyler and his secretaries do their duty, we expect to hear of that number and upwards being shortly ordered to "make tracks." It is strange that our adversaries cannot see and acknowledge the beauty of a rule which works both ways: the same partizans who now cry out "proscription" so lustily, were the humble servants of Andrew Jackson, who in the course of a twelvemonth turned out about two thousand officers as a punishment for their political enmity, and turned in the same number as a reward for their friendship!

Greensboro' Patriot.

The habits of a business man.—A sacred regard to the principles of justice forms the basis of every transaction, and regulates the conduct of the upright man of business. He is strict in keeping his engagements; does nothing carelessly and in a hurry, employs nobody to do what he can as easily do himself, keeps every thing in its proper place, leaving nothing undone which ought to be done, and which circumstances permitted him to do—keeps his designs and business from the views of others—is prompt and decisive with his customers, and does not overtrade for his capital, prefers short credits to long ones, and cash to credit transactions at all times when they can be advantageously made, either in buying or selling, and small profit with little risk, to the chance of better gains with more hazard. He is clear and explicit in all his bargains, leaves nothing to the memory which he can and out to commit to writing—keeps copies of all his important letters which he sends away, and has every letter, invoice, &c. belonging to his business, titled, classed, and put away. Never suffers his desk to be confused by many papers lying upon it; is always head of his business, well knowing that if he leaves it, it will leave him—holds it as a maxim that he whose credit is suspected is not safe to be trusted, and is constantly examining his books, and sees through all his affairs as far as care and attention enable him—balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his accounts current to his customers and constituents, both at home and abroad—avoids as much as possible all sorts of accommodations in money matters and lawsuits, where there is the least hazard—is economical in his expenditures, always living within his income—keeps a memorandum book with a pencil in his pocket, in which he notes every little particular relative to appointments, addresses, and petty cash matters; is cautious how he becomes security for any person, and is generous only when urged by motives of humanity. *Mass. Spy.*

Foolish Lawsuit.—A young man who studied law in Connecticut, became acquainted with the following facts, which are certainly remarkable, though not singular.

A farmer cut down a tree which stood so near the boundary line of his farm, that it was doubtful whether it belonged to him or his neighbor. That neighbor claimed the tree, and prosecuted the man who cut it, for damage. The case was continued from court to court. Time was wasted; temper soured; and friendship lost; but the cause was gained by the prosecutor. The last my friend knew of the transaction, was the man who "*got the case*," came to the lawyer's office to execute a deed of his whole farm, which he had been obliged to sell, to pay costs. Then houseless and homeless, he could thrust his hand into his empty pocket, and triumphantly exclaim, "*I've beat him!*"

Let our young readers calculate how much better situated this farmer was than he would have been if he had given up the tree, and kept on cultivating his own farm. But let us think also of his neighbor. It has been said that he who loses the case, empties both pockets. He probably fared worse than his prosecutor,—as a reward for his obstinacy.

Every thing ought to be well done.—A good many things are told of the late Wm. Gray, a distinguished merchant of Boston. He was familiarly known by the name of "Billy Gray." He left at his death a large estate, and used to say that the chief source of his worldly success was his motto, "What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." On one occasion he had reason to find fault with a mechanic for some slovenly job. The mechanic recollected Mr. Gray when he was in a very humble condition, so he bore the rebuke with impatience, "I tell you what," said he, "Billy Gray, I shan't stand such jaw from you.—Why, I recollect when you was nothing but a drummer in a regiment." "And so I was," replied Mr. Gray, "and I was a drummer; but didn't I drum *well*, eh! didn't I drum *well?*"

A Frightful Collision at Sea.—The packet ship Susquehanna, Capt. J. W. Mierecker, arrived at this port yesterday, from Liverpool, but in a disabled condition. It appears that on the 8th instant, during a strong gale from the north west, and while she was going at the rate of eight knots an hour, under reefed topsails, a vessel was observed immediately on the larboard bow. The helm was brought up in order to avoid a collision, and by this act the Susquehanna was brought in contact with another vessel on the other bow. This one was discovered too late to avoid a crash, which took place under circumstances truly alarming. The strange vessel, after the first shock, slewed round, passed immediately by the side of the Susquehanna, and Captain M. states that he was unable to discover any person on board. He cannot say whether she went down or not. One of the hands says that he saw her masts fall. The Susquehanna was considerably injured. Capt. M. reports having seen several islands of ice, and having passed between two at the distance of three hundred yards.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

A correspondent of a country paper in reflecting upon the unfairness of men and their works, thus breaks out:

"Where is Babylon, whose towering walls and massy gates rendered it in the view of its inhabitants, secure from the invasive foe; and whose magnificence, wealth and grandeur, constituted it the glory of the world? Where is Troy, Athens, Palmyra, and favored Jerusalem, "where the glory of Solomon shed its splendors, and where the Son of the Highest redeemed a world?" In all of these, riches and elegance have given place to barrenness and shapeless heaps of fallen greatness. Where is Solomon, whose wisdom attracted the attention of the Queen of Sheba, and whose fame was so extensive?"

Aye, where are all these places and persons? Safe, we believe, and thriving. Babylon is in Suffolk country, New York, and, if it is not the glory of the world, it is undoubtedly the pride of the neighborhood.—Athens is in every State of the Union almost, excepting the New England States; and Troy, in spite of the poet's remark, *is* yet in a flourishing *state*. Palmyras are found by scores in this country, with as great women and good critics as ever; and Jerusalem is still in Virginia, remarkable for negro insurrections and good oysters. Solomon is well, we saw only yesterday his basket of rich boots attracting great attention. Solomon, therefore, is well. And on the whole, we think that had any decent place been apostrophized, from Paradise to Jericho, we should, by looking over some gazetteer of our country, have been enabled to say "all's well."

U. S. Gaz.

REAL REPUBLICANISM.—Many of the Washington letter writers say, that President Tyler is determined to set an example of Republican simplicity of manners and mode of life, in the Executive mansion. The household matters are to be regulated with unusual attention to economy and plainness? All the foreign servants, and especially all the French cooks, have been discharged, and the President invites his friends to a plain Virginia dinner. No new estimates are to be sent to the House of Representatives for 'gorgeous palace furniture,' 'gilt spoons,' and other abominations, the exposure of which in Mr. Ogle's speech helped to overthrow the late Administration.

The First Newspaper.—It is stated in a foreign periodical that the first printed newspaper, of which any trace can be found, was printed in 1455, and gave intelligence of the peace of Karaman with the King of Cyprus, and the conquest of Servia by the Turks in 1454. This statement is made by E. Grochet, of Brussels, from a marginal note in the handwriting of Adrian de But, a Dutch monkish writer of the fifteenth century.

Increase of the Diplomatic Corps.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:—"Our fair countrywoman, Madame de Bodisko, has presented his Imperial Majesty's Minister with two splendid specimens of nature's handiwork at one birth. The Christening will, of course, be a grand affair, as the Minister is a noble-spirited, fine fellow."

It is estimated that the revenue for tolls in New York will this year amount to two millions of dollars.

It is stated that the borough of Harrisburg has issued $25,000 in small notes for circulation.

Important to Printers.—Judge Johnson has decided in Feliciana, that the printers profession is a manual one, and as such his types, press and paper are exempted from seizure, under the provision of Art. 644 of the Code of Practice, which exempts the tools and instruments necessary for the exercise of a trade or profession by which the debtor gains his livelihood.

The St. Louis Murderers have all been taken, and each in his turn has confessed to some agency in the horrible tragedy. Madison, the last apprehended, was taken on board a steamboat, on the Mississippi.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, June 3.

The Extra Session of the Congress of the United States commenced on Monday last; we hope to receive the Message of the President in time for our next week's paper.

WHIG GAINS AT LATE ELECTIONS.

In Virginia,	2	members.
In Indiana,	3	do.
In Maryland,	3	do.
In North Carolina,	3	do.
In Tennessee,	1	do.
Being a clear gain of	12.	

Whilst in three other States, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Kentucky, the Whigs have held their own—the Locos having but two members in the whole.

General Harrison's Remains—The family of General Harrison have yielded to the request of the citizens of Cincinnati, and permitted them to take order for removing his remains to *North Bend* for interment. The Committee of Removal is to leave Cincinnati for Washington, in the performance of their solemn office of duty and affection, about the 10th of June. *Nat. Intel.*

Death of Commodore Claxton—The New York Courier and Enquirer of Friday announces the arrival at that port of the ship Natchez, from Valparaiso, bringing papers to the 16th of March. Commodore Alexander Claxton, commander of the American squadron in the Pacific, died at Talcahuano on the 7th of March. His remains were interred at Valparaiso on the 12th. The U. S. corvette Yorktown, Capt. Aulick, arrived at Valparaiso, March 20th, from Rio Janeiro. The Natchez brings 102,000 dollars in specie.

Boundry Line Between the U. S. and Texas—It is reported that by the line now being run by the two governments, *seventeen* townships would be sliced off the Red River district, Louisiana, and added to Texas.

Counterfeit Hard Money.—We saw, a few days ago, a very well executed counterfeit Mexican dollar, and learn that many such are in circulation. It was made of copper, glossed over with silver, and required some examination to detect the fraud. Our readers would do well to be on the look out.

It is said that there is a Mint for the coinage of this kind of hard money, in Moore county. If it be so, cannot the good people of Moore get some clue to its location, and break it up? It is due to themselves and the public that the effort should be made. *Fayetteville Obs.*

Madison Johnson was executed at Raleigh on Friday last, for the murder of Henry Beasley, some eighteen months ago.

Bounty on Silk.—The Legislature of New York has passed an act allowing a bounty of fifteen cents per pound for all cocoons produced in the state, and fifty cents per pound for the reeled silk. The act is to continue in effect until June 1st, 4846.

Carrying concealed Arms.—The dreadful occurrence which was investigated before Judge Dick on Wednesday last, elicited from the Judge and from the Counself some casual remarks on the practice of carrying deadly weapons, which all present were no doubt gratified to hear, from quarters so intelligent and influential. With one of the gentlemen we think, and long have thought, that our General Assembly should take effective steps to eradicate this noxious sprout of the customs of the Southwest. The practice is not prevalent in our community, and we are proud and happy to say it.—But in other sections it does prevail, to an extent not only justifying but requiring legislative interference.

Probably more than half the shocking deeds of violence and murder, which are daily occurring, and of late have been fearfully increasing, result more immediately from the circumstance that the perpetrators have instruments of death, about their persons while their anger is upon them. And it is a reflection which we think warranted in the philosophy of the human mind, that a constant familiarity with deadly weapons begets a secret desire to use them; thus implanting and nourishing, by means of this vain custom, the most unnatural and fiendish propensity ever entertained by the human heart. *Greensboro' Patriot.*

Messrs. Mangum and Grayham.—The "Standard" crows prodiciously, because the Whig Candidate for Congress, in the recent contest obtained so small a majority in Orange the residence of Messrs. Mangum and Graham. At Judge Mangum's Election ground, the vote stood 140 Whig to 19 Loco Foco; at Mr. Graham's Precinct, the vote stood 306 Whig to 121 Loco. Had other parts of the County done equally well, the "Standard" might now be laughing on the other side of its mouth. *Raleigh Register.*

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, May 22

The Custom-house Commissioners, sent here by the Executive and Secretary of the Treasury, begin early and work late. They hold their sessions with closed doors, in the new Custom-house, and have so far examined a great number of witnesses. The result of these examinations is a matter of profound secret with the Commissioners themselves, and with nearly all who have been examined. A stray truth, however, is eked out now and then, which convinces me that the charges made in the Express will be sustained. The more that is known of the New York Custom-house under loco management, the less surprise there is at the infamous results which have been brought to light. I marvel not that the ex-official objects to investigations, or that sneeringly they are called star-chamber commissions. When the truth is known—if the whole truth ever could be known—the amount of revenue of which the Government has been defrauded—the extent of the robbery of New York merchants—the compromise money received by the Collector and his agents—the consent, perhaps connivance, of a higher power at Washington to the illegal and unjustifiable frauds upon the revenue here,—when all this is known, the Globe will rail the louder, and denounce the more. But at present its opposition to investigation is at least very suspicious.

The business of the city the past week has been without much alteration from the week previous. The spring trade is about over, and the spring travel has begun. The city is well filled with strangers, and in a small way considerable business is done. The news from Europe has had the effect to bring cotton down one-half per cent, and this and other causes have advanced flour 12½ cents. Money continues abundant with capitalists and in bank, and those who discount and lend rather seek investments than have them sought after. Extra security, however, is required.

The Exchange table to-day shows the following rates:

Philadelphia,	:	:	4¼		
Baltimore,	:	:	4¼		
Richmond,	:	:	5	a	5¼
North Carolina,	:	:	4¼	a	5
Savanah,	:	:	2½	a	3
Augusta,	:	:	12	a	15
Charleston,	:	:	1¼	a	1½
Mobile,	:	:	11	a	11½
New Orleans,	:	:	7	a	7½
St. Louis,	:	:	12		
Cincinnati,	:	:	8	a	8½
Nashville,	:	.	12	a	15
Detroit,	:	:	12	a	15
Louisville,	:	:	8	a	8½

This shows but little improvement in the rates of exchange, although there are many reasons why there should be an improvement. Will they ever be better with a Sub-Treasury or a State bank currency?

New York, May 23

"The Star Chamber Commission," I see, yet troubles the Globe, and the Commission proves equally troublesome to many here. Many, I believe, here pass anxious hours by day and sleepless hours by night, for fear of the same exposure which the Globe dreads; and here, for the information of the editor, I may add, that "the Star Chamber Commission" will probably prove that not only the guilty men, but those who are witnesses against them, are opponents of the present Administration. The enormities complained of are of a character that the truth in relation to them is only to be obtained from opposition testimoy. The witnesses are sworn, too, and as strong party men, some of them reformed from the custom-house since the appointment of a new Collector, it is not to be expected that they will say more than they are compelled to say of the iniquities of their allies. The Globe, therefore, may be less troubled than it seems to be about a Commission in session with closed doors. If its favorites are convicted, it will be by the testimony of its own friends.

New York, May 24.

The whole of the McLeod correspondence, recently called for by one branch of the Legislature, has been printed and laid upon the tables of members. It embraces twenty-three letters from the President of the United States, the Governor of New York, Secretary of State, British Minister, Secretary of War, Attorney General, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Lord Sydenham.—The contents of these letters are familiar to the public, embracing as they do all the positions assumed by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in regard to the burning of the Caroline and the imprisonment of McLeod. The correspondence was called for by the opponents of the State Administration in the expectation that something could be eked out showing a disposition on the part of the state authorities to favor the escape of the prisoner. A charge of this kind has been made by the opposition presses and men here; and, since it cannot be substantiated, it is to be transferred from Albany to Washington. The Secretary of State, if he heeds the warfare of selfish and factious partizans, may prepare to hear new anathemas uttered against him from the enemies of the Administration in connexion with this McLeod affair. I regret, too, that some of Mr. Webster's pretended friends are not jealous enough of the reputation of the Administration, or of the good name, &c. of one of the most able, distinguished, and useful men in the land, to do him even justice as a man or as a public officer. The disaffection, if there be diaffection, is confined to a very few. With the great body of the American people, as far as one can judge, Mr. Webster was never as popular as he is now.

What will be the measures of the new Congress becomes just now a matter of great public interest. Every body knows that the sub-treasury bill will be repealed, and the great majority, I think, expect that the substitute will be a national bank. The bankrupt bill, the distribution bill, the revision of the tariff, the contraction of a loan to pay the public debt, if not questions of corresponding interest, are at least only of secondary importance. The first wish of every man is that Congress would exercise its constitutional power to give the people a currency. No one wishes that the Government should take care of the people, but all sensible men do wish that the Government would abandon all experiments and go back to those constitutional landmarks which would enable the people to take care of themselves.

New York, May 25

I wrote you a day or two since that a large number of emigrants had recently come into the country. The number, instead of being large, is immense—more indeed for the 20 days past than I remember to have known or to have heard of arriving at any period in the history of the city. Our streets are thronged with Irish, Swiss, Germans and French. Many have the means of living here, but the mass are in a state of destitution. A brief month or two will probably prove to them only a transfer from the poor houses of Europe to the poor-houses of the United States. I have no means of ascertaining the number of emigrants who have arrived for the month of May, but between May and June an estimate of five thousand at this port alone would be considered small. A great number also are on their way to the United States from almost all the shipping ports of the old world.

The custom-house Commission continues with unabated interest. There is no lack of evidence, I hear, and but for the perplexing nature and troubles of being summoned and examined, much more could be told than is known. A new (reformed) custom-house officer will appear in the "Express" to-morrow. During the late campaign he published some numbers signed "Aristides." A writer in the Evening Post affects to discredit these statements; whereupon Aristides says he is ready to prove all he has said, and invites examination before a committee.—The charges of "A Custom-house Officer," relate more to the public stores than to other departments. Those of Aristides to other branches of the Custom house practices and services under the management of opposition officers.

Respecting the Commission of Investigation at the New York Custom-house, the Commercial Advertiser of Monday evening says: "The investigating committee has not closed its labors, nor is it likely to do so at present. Although they have been using the probe but a single week, we are informed that many deep and grievous sores have been discovered. In other words, we are assured that disclosures of rascalities so stupendous as almost to startle belief have been made, and the investigation is not half completed. The disclosures are chiefly wrung from those who have been engaged in the customs—who are acquainted with the secrets of the prison-house. We are further assured that the recent astounding statements of 'a late custom-house officer,' as published in the Express, have been sustained; and we have also learned that those statements have actually and truly been derived from those lately in the Custom-house, who have stood high with 'the party.'"

INVESTIGATION INTO ABUSES.

The commissions instituted by the President, to inquire into and make report upon alleged abuses and corruptions in different government officers, has given great uneasiness to some few of those interested *particularly*, and they have made known their uneasiness by wailings and threatenings through the columns of the party organs. An anxiety has been expressed to know the authority under which the President constitutes these commissions of inquiry, and bold assertions made that they are without law or precedent. For an answer to this, we refer our readers to an article in the National Intelligencer, by which it will be seen that under almost all previous Administrations these Commissions have been appointed, and their reports acted upon, or been made the ground work for Legislative or Executive action. They simply inquire into facts, and make report to the President for his information. He cannot personally examine into all the Custom-houses, and Navy Agencies, &c. &c. himself, and, in particular cases, where he has reason to suspect foul play, must send a trusty person to examine for him, if he thinks the public interest will thereby be promoted. An inquiry can do no harm to any body. It is only the guilty who ought to fear investigation. The party newspapers, therefore, are indiscreet in the objections the urge. The people will suspect abuses, from the outcry that is made against the effort to ferret them out. Besides, it seems to be forgotten in some quarters, that this is a *Reform* Administration, pledged to march forward, without faltering, in the work of restoring the Government to something like purity, and to set its face sternly against abuses where they are known to exist. *Alex. Gazette.*

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

Florida, May 18, 1841.

Since writing you last, the horizon has brightened a little in one or two places. Several Indians have come in on the Gulf side at the various posts. On the 7th inst. two hundred and twenty Indians were shipped from Tampa for the West, among them Coosa Tustenuggee. Many others are waiting, and will be sent forward as soon as the requisite transportation can be obtained. All this news is somewhat cheering, and appears to indicate more sincerity on the part of some of the enemy, or I should say more disgust with the war, than has of late been attributed to them.

You may remember the place called Sarasota, some forty miles below Tampa, where was formerly situated Pacheco's store. This position has been occupied by the 1st Regiment of Infantry. It has just been abandoned on account of the extreme sickness. Fort King is still very sickly, as is Micanopy.

I have just learned that a party of eight Indians attacked the settlements on Brandy branch about 12 miles from Fort Moniac on the 14th instant, and killed a Mr. Daniel Greer and a Mr. William Brown. [Another source reports the last name to be William Barber.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter to the United States Gazette, dated

Washington, May 26, 1841.

Much surprise has been expressed by the public, that our Minister in London should have taken upon himself the responsibility of recommending the immediate return of our squadron from the Mediterranean.

This surprise will in some measure cease when I inform you that Mr. Stevenson had information that the British Government had transmitted instructions to the Admirals on the American station, ordering them, immediately upon receiving authentic information that McLeod, an office of the British Army, had been executed, to proceed on the coast of the United States, and to set fire to, and burn down, our cities and towns along the whole coast.

Such is the *tumor here*, which I have no doubt will prove substantially true.

What an awful responsibility rests upon the Jackson and Van Buren administrations, who, after having exercised the sovereign authority for twelve years, and wasted millions of the public money, have left the country wholly defenceless, and exposed to the ravages of every ruthless invader.

Mr. Wright Instructed.—Resolutions have passed the Senate by a vote of 16 to 10, instructing the U. S Senators from this state to vote for the distribution of the Public Lands, for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury Bill, and for the establishment of a national Bank. *N. Y. Express.*

The Legislature of New York have passed the Appropriation Bill by an overwhelming majority. The bill appropriates $2.150,000 for the Erie Canal Enlargement; $300.000 for the Black River Canal; and $550,000 for the Genessee Valley Canal—total, 3,000,000. The vote for the passage of the bill stood 77, and against it 33.

Cheap Travelling—The fare by steamboat and railroad, from New York to Boston, is now down to $3. Cheap enough, and done in 14 hours. The editor of the Tribune says: "When we went through nine years ago, it cost $9, took us 23 hours, and was hard work at that."

It is said that a frigate and corvette have been despatched to China by the French government, and M. Jansiny and M. Page ordered to negotiate with the court of Pekin, to demand satisfaction for an outrage upon a French missionary, and to insist upon the establishment of direct relations with China.

The Steam-Ship President—All hope of this vessel (says the American Sentinel) seems now to be abandoned. She is said to have been the largest steamer ever built, 2360 tons burden, with engines of 540 horse power. The New York Sun publishes a complete and accurate list of the passengers, twenty-eight in number, whose names we subjoin. Besides these, the officers and crew amounted to 81 in number, making together 109 souls, all of whom have beyond doubt been for many weeks sleeping beneath the dark waves of the ocean. Among the passengers and officers of the ship, says the Sun, we had several personal acquaintances of excellent worth. It is with sorrow unspeakable that we yield to the conviction that we must bid them all a long and final adieu.

The Rev. J. Van Sweevelt, president of the St. Louis University, died in that city, on the 16th inst. of apoplexy.

Extensive Desertion—Thirty four of the seamen belonging to the United States ship Brandywine have deserted while she has been in harbor of New York. A reward of $25 each is offered for their apprehension.

United States Bank.—The Philadelphia American of Thursday says: Yesterday sales of the stock of this Bank were made at the Brokers' Board at 92, 50 per share.

Mr. Pettrich has been engaged by the citizens of Philadelphia to execute in marble a pedestrian Statue of Gen. George Washington, to be placed upon a pedestal in the centre of Washington Square in that city, and to be completed within eighteen months. The artist is to receive $10,000, for the work.

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, May 27

Cotton,		8¼ a	10¼
Tobacco—Lugs,	4 00 a	5 50	
Leaf,	5 00 a	9 75	

Fayetteville, May 28.

Flour,	4 75 a	5 50	
Salt—(sack,)	1 90 a	2 25	
(bushel,)	75		
Cotton,	7¼ a	10¼	
Beeswax,	25 a	26	

Meteorological Table, FOR MAY.

May.	Thermometer. 7 o'clk	2 o'clk	Sun-set	Weather.
1	46	66	65	Clear.
2	48	78	76	Cloudy.
3	52	56	55	Cloudy.
4	44	50	52	Rain.
5	50	58	60	Clear.
6	54	68	67	Showers.
7	50	72	68	Cloudy.
8	53	59	60	Cloudy. Rain.
9	54	59	60	Thunder Showers.
10	60	74	74	Clear.
11	60	71	67	Clear.
12	54	66	64	Cloudy. Clear.
13	50	64	64	Clear.
14	50	61	62	Clear.
15	47	64	62	Clear.
16	50	69	64	Clear.
17	54	76	78	Clear.
18	65	82	80	Clear.
19	62	74	72	Clear.
20	56	76	74	Clear.
21	63	82	80	Clear.
22	70	83	78	Clear.
23	66	78	79	Clear.
24	67	82	79	Clear.
25	69	79	76	Clear.
26	68	70	70	Showers.
27	66	77	72	Showers.
28	68	76	74	Clear.
29	66	74	76	Clear.
30	64	68	68	Clear.
31	64	70	68	Clear.

Weekly Almanac.

MAY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
3 Thursday,	4 51	7 9	
4 Friday,	4 50	7 10	
5 Saturday,	4 50	7 10	
6 Sunday,	4 50	7 10	
7 Monday,	4 49	7 11	
8 Tuesday,	4 49	7 11	
9 Wednesday	4 49	7 11	

Full 12 2 42 morn
Last 19 1 21 morn
New 26 5 21 after.
First 3 10 26 after.

Mr. Andrew Mickle would respectfully inform the citizens of Orange, that he has declined being a candidate for the County Court Clerkship.

We are requested to announce Joseph C. Norwood (the present Clerk,) as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange.

We are requested to announce George W. Bruce as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Orange.

We are requested to announce Major John Taylor as a candidate for re-election for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

We are requested to announce Thomas Faucett as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

We are requested to announce John W. Hancock as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

We are requested to announce Jones Watson as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Orange.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall Session will begin on the 15th of July, and end on the last day of November.

W. J. BINGHAM, *Principal.*

Assisted by Messrs. R. W. HUGHES, and E. J. MURPHY; one of whom will conduct the English Department.

☞ The Principal begs leave to remind his patrons of the great importance of having their sons at school from the *first* to the *last* day of the session.

June 2. 55—3w

*** The Raleigh Register, Star, and Standard, Wilmington Chronicle, Newbern Spectator, Edenton Gazette, Washington Whig, and Danville Reporter, will insert once a week for three weeks.

DOCTOR

JOHNSTON B. JONES,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has located himself at Chapel Hill, for the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

June 2. 55—4w

Between 20 and 30 Likely Negroes FOR SALE.

ON the 4th Monday of June inst. the 28th day of the month, before the Court House in Hillsborough, I shall offer for sale ten or twelve Negroes, for Cash, by virtue of a Deed in Trust executed by N. I. King, to secure the payment of certain debts therein mentioned.

W. F. STRUDWICK.

By O. F. LONG, his attorney.

☞ At the same time the Sheriff will sell the balance of the Negroes belonging to said King. J. C. TURRENTINE.

June 2 75—

Raleigh Register will publish two weeks and send account to J. Webb

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

A CARD.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken and fitted up the House on the south west corner of Hillsborough street, in the city of Raleigh, opposite the State Capitol, (formerly kept as a Tavern,) as a HOTEL and HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, for the accommodation of travellers and others, under the name and title of

"The People's House."

The undersigned has had considerable experience as an Inn keeper, both in this state and at the North, and flatters himself that he can please those who shall honor him with their custom. His charges shall be in conformity with the times and the prices of provisions. He has been at much expense in repairing and refitting the same, and therefore earnestly solicits a share of public patronage. It is usual in such announciations, to make large promises to the public, which are in many instances never realized—the subscriber will make none, for to those who have known him as a Public House keeper, it is unnecessary; and to those who do not, he would respectfully say, *come and try, and judge for yourselves.*

The public's humble servant,

JOHN ZIEGENFUSS.

N. B. Genteel regular boarders, with or without rooms, can be accommodated at The People's House, on reasonable terms.

Raleigh, May 26. 55 3w

Notice.

THE Superintendents of Common Schools, in the county of Orange will hold a meeting at the Clerk's office of said county, on the 26th inst., at which time and place it is very desirable and absolutely necessary that all the members of the board should be present, as there will be business all important to the successful operation of the schools transacted. It is also important that all the members of the Committees of the different School Districts in the county should attend said meeting, and they are required to attend accordingly.

STEPHEN MOORE, *Chairman.*

June, 2. 75—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Orange County.*

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1841.

William C Jackson v. *Lucinda Jackson.* } Petition for Divorce.

THE Defendant in this case being solemnly called and failing to appear, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that she cannot be found within this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder that unless the said Defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso.

JOS. C. NORWOOD, *C. S. C.*

Price adv. $7 00. 55—3m

NEWHOPE WOOL-CARDING MACHINE.

THE subscriber has his Machine now undergoing a thorough repair, set with new Cards, by S. S. Clayton, whose skill and knowledge in the Wool-Carding business are well known to the public. He will be ready by the 15th of June to card Wool, and requests his customers to prepare their Wool properly, with one pounds of oil or clean lard to ten pounds of wool. If the wool be brought thus prepared, it shall be carded to the satisfaction of the customer. As the Machine and Picker are propelled by horses, there will be no disappointment for want of water power, and will be able to card from seventy to eighty pounds per day. Wool neatly mixed at ten cents per pound.

CH. W. JOHNSTON.

May 25 74-4w

ENOE WOOL-CARDING MACHINE.

HE subscriber will work at his Mills on Enoe, five miles east of Hillsborough, the Piecing season, three Machines and one Wool Picker, all in good order. They will be under the superintendence of Mr. Samuel S Clayter, who is well known as an experienced and skilful carder.

All who will prepare their Wool by washing and drying on a scaffold, without wringing the Wool, or letting the night dews on it, and pick all the burs, sticks and hard substances out of it, and oil it with one pound of oil or clean lard, to every ten pounds of wool, and bring the same early in the season, shall have their work well done.

Wool of different colours will be neatly mixed, and batter's wool completely broke.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

May 25. 74—

Wool-Carding.

THE subscriber will have his Wool-Carding Machines in operation by the 8th of June, seven miles north-west of Hillsborough. He solicits the patronage of his friends and former customers, and the public generally; and as he is determined to use every effort to do good work, he will have his machines in good order, and has got new cards; he therefore hopes to meet with encouragement. Wool must be well washed, and picked clean of trash and burs, and have one pound of grease to ten of wool. Eight cents per pound for carding white wool, and twelve cents for mixed, or the fifth part of the wool. Payment must be made when the wool is taken away.

LEMUEL WILKINSON.

May 25. 74—3w

Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Orange, I shall offer for sale, on Friday the 18th day of June next, at the late residence of James M Adams, dec'd. one likely Negro Girl, about twelve years of age; also the interest of the children of Moses Shaw in a likely Negro Boy, about sixteen years of age, it being the eighth part. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JAMES M'ADAMS, *Adm'r.*

May 25. 74-3w

Moffat's Life Pills, AND PHŒNIX BITTERS,

☞ A FRESH SUPPLY, ☜

Just Received and for Sale at this Office.

February 17. 60—

Junto Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution will close on the 15th of June, and be resumed again on the 15th of July. Terms as heretofore.

D. W. KERR.

May 24. 74—3teow

☞ The Raleigh Star, Standard, and Register, will publish three times, once in two weeks.

Strays.

STRAYED from the subscriber about the last of October, one small white Sow, one large spotted Sow, two spotted Shoats, and one white Shoat. The marks are, a crop and two slits and under-bit on the left ear, and a slit and underbit on the right. Satisfaction will be given to any one who may take them up.

MARY WHITE.

May 25. 74—

Buffalo Springs,
In Mecklenburg County, Va.

Eight miles west of Clarksville.

THE Subscribers having become the owners of this Property, are extending their means of accommodation, and expect, by the opening of the Season, to be able to afford comfortable entertainment to two hundred and fifty or three hundred visitors. Their cabins are well finished, airy and comfortable—their Stables good, with a pump of excellent water in the yard. Their Bar shall be furnished with the best Wines and Liquors that can be procured, and their Table with the best supplies the country will afford. A band of good Music will be always in attendance; in fact, they intend to spare neither trouble or expense in their efforts to render this establishment a pleasant and fashionable resort for both the shalthy and the sick.

As to the medicinal properties of the **BUFFALO WATERS**, it might be sufficient to refer to the subjoined statements of Doctors Harris and Venable, two gentlemen of distinction in their profession, and well acquainted with the properties and effect of the waters in all diseases. But as evidence of their Anti Billious effect, the subscriber, David Shelton, will state a fact as coming within his own knowledge, to wit: That for the last 30 years, families (often large) have resided at the Buffalo Springs, and that no instance of Bilious or Ague and Fever ever occurred in a family residing there; and so confident are the owners of the sovereignty of this water in Ague and Fever, and in so many instances have they witnessed cures (generally in a few days,) without ever knowing it to fail in a single instance, that they say to any person who will bring an Ague and Fever to Buffalo Springs, that if it don't cure, that he shall pay nothing for board. They might say much more of the efficacy of these waters in many other diseases, but they will only refer to the certificates of Doctors Harris and Venable.

DAVID SHELTON,
CLEM. R. KENNON.

April, 1841.

Having practiced Medicine in the neighborhood of the Buffalo Mineral Spring for the last twelve years, I have had frequent opportunities of testing the efficacy of the water in various diseases. As a tonic and diuretic, it is not very far, if at all, surpassed by any water in the United States. Its action on the Kidneys is prompt and powerful. It is also sudorific and slightly aperient. These medicinal properties combined, render it useful in all Dropsical affections, Visceral obstructions, particularly of the Liver and Spleen, Cutaneous Diseases, Dyspepsy, convalescence from Fever, Derangement of the Secreting Organs, Intermittent Fever, and Female Complaints. In all chronic diseases in which the digestive organs are implicated, as cause or effect, this water acts with the happiest results. In Fever and Ague and protracted Remittent Fever, it rarely, if ever, fails to afford permanent relief.

Viewed in reference to its peculiar action on the Kidneys it may be regarded as a powerful remedy in all the chronic diseases of those organs, as likewise those of the Bladder and its appendages. As a remedy in chronic female complaints, it is no less worthy of public confidence—and I will here remark, that long experience has taught me, that in the catalogue of human ills, there is no class of diseases more perplexing to the physician than these obstinate and painful affections. The *important organ peculiar to the sex*, when in a state of derangement, exerts an influence which, if not timely arrested by proper treatment, involves very often, in one common ruin, both the mind and the body of the hapless sufferer. It is needless here to enumerate these diseases; suffice it to say that there is scarcely one, depending on a functional derangement or lision of the organ referred to, that is not either permanently cured or mitigated by the use of this water for a month or two. The determination of fluids to the region of the pelvis consequent on its use, renders it a prompt, mild and efficient summa; ogue remedy in youthful females. Its powers are equally conspicuous in removing those diseases of the other sex, acquired by habits of dissipation and debauchery. The first effect produced on strangers by drinking the water is a slight giddiness of the head, which soon passes off, and is followed by an increase of appetite, a healthful glow on the surface, exhileration of spirits, and a pleasing consciousness of new life and vigor infused into every organ of the body.

S. H. HARRIS.

Clarksville, Va. April 21, 1841.

I have for several years been attending to the effects of the waters of the Buffalo Mineral Spring, and can readily subscribe to the above recommendation, and would, in addition, remark, that after having noticed the effects of most of the tonic waters of the United States, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it altogether the safest.

P. C. VENABLE.

Blue Stone April 22, 1841.

WOOD LAND For Sale.

ABOUT Fifty Acres, adjoining the Town, north.

About Fifty Acres, half a mile from Town, north.

Apply to JAMES WEBB.

April 20 69—

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Soda Water and Ice Cream.

☞ MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in informing the public, that her SODA FOUNTAIN has been thoroughly repaired, and is now in operation. The Soda Water is of an excellent quality.

☞ She has also commenced making ICE CREAM; and persons can be supplied on any day in the week except Sunday and Monday.

May 19. 74—

FEMALE SCHOOL, in Hillsborough, N. C.

THE opening session of Mr. & Mrs. BURWELL'S SCHOOL, will commence on Monday, the 14th of June.

The vacations will hereafter take place in the Spring and Fall, in order to accommodate pupils from the low country, who find it best to visit home at those seasons

TERMS, AS HERETOFORE,

Tuition,	$17 50
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
French,	15 00
Latin,	10 00

Board in the most respectable families in the place, can be had at $10 per month, (including every thing;) and parents who may wish to place their daughters under our care, can hear of places on application to us.

No deduction made for absence *after the pupil is entered*, except in cases of *protracted* sickness.

REFERENCES.

Hon. F. Nash, Dr. James Webb, John W. Norwood, Rev. D Lacy, Raleigh, } Hillsborough.

Mr. John M. Roberts, Mr. Alfred Hatch, Mr. Saml Simpson, Mr Robert Primrose, } Newbern.

Mr. Richard Washington, Waynesborough.
Rev. F. Nash, Lincolnton.
Rev. Alexander Wilson, D. D., Greensboro'.

☞ The Star, Standard and Register, Raleigh, Newbern Spectator and Wilmington Advertiser, will insert once a week for six weeks.

May 19. 73—

PRIVATE Boarding School.

THE subscriber will open a Boarding School for Boys, at his residence, Tusculum, within one mile and a half of Hillsborough, N. C. on the first Thursday in July next. His number of pupils will be limited. The course of instruction preparatory to an entrance into any of our Colleges. Instruction will be given in the French language, by a gentleman from France, of high qualifications. No additional charge will be made to the general price of tuition for such instruction, and every pupil will enjoy the benefit.

There will be but one vacation in the year, and that from the first of May to the first Thursday in July.

The charge for each pupil, for board and tuition, will be $150 per annum, paid semi annually, in advance.

Parents or Guardians, who may wish to place their sons or wards under his care, are requested to communicate their wishes to the subcriber, by letter, as early as convenient, directed to the

REV. JOHN WITHERSPOON,
Hillsborough, N C

April 1. 66—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Common and Fine Blue Cloths,
Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres and Satinets,
Black Silk and Satin Vestings,
Marseilles do.
French, London and Furniture Prints,
Black Silks and Printed Muslin,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Stockinet Drilling and Gambroon,
Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths,
Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin,
Ribands, Edgings and Brown Linen,
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Tin Ware,
Paints, Nails and Iron,
Loaf and Brown Sugar.
SADDLERY—Bridle-bits, Buckles,
Plush, Webbing, Trees & Morocco Skins.
HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Moleskin and Palm leaf Hats.
Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes.
500 pounds Cotton Yarn,
Books, Paper, and Paper Prints,
Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars,
Fancy and Bar Soap,
and many other articles.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

May 5. 71—6m

Just Received and for Sale,

DR. PETERS' Anti Bilious Pills.
Dr. Berkwith's Anti Dyspeptic Pills.
Dr. Phelps' Anti Bilious Tomato Pills.
Dr. Sherman's Cough Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Worm Lozenges.
Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, for pains in back and breast.
Dr. R. S. Bernard's Cholera Syrup.
W. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment.
Harrison's Specific Ointment.

☞ Also, BACON, MEAL & FLOUR.

A. PARKS.

May 5. 71—

Pocket-Book Lost.

LOST, on Tuesday the 4th inst. between Gen. Trehinger's and John Isley's, a small leather Pocket Book, containing sixty-three dollars in North Carolina money—two $10 bills of the State Bank, the rest mostly Cape Fear—and one twenty dollar Mississippi bill. Among the papers is a note of hand on Ezekiel May for ten dollars, and a Peddling License for Orange county. A liberal reward will be given for the said pocket book and its contents, if delivered to the subscriber, or if left with Mr. John S. Terrentine, or at the Printing Office in Hillsborough.

ADOLPH MARX.

May 12. 72—3wp

BLANKS for Sale at this Office.

VERY CHEAP!!

WE are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES,

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Black Lams,
Do. Drop Dots, } SUMMER CLOTHS.
Do. Erminets,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Cadet Janes, Kentucky Janes,
Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Marseilles, } VESTINGS.
Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin,
Chaleys, plain and striped Gingham,
Figured, striped and plain Light Silks,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French, English and American Prints.
Plain and Chequered Muslin.
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Damask and Bird eye Diaper.
Irish and Brown Linens.
Brown Holland, and Linen Drillings.
Georgia Nankin, Cadet Cassimeres.
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings.
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets.
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm leaf HATS.
Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers.
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn.
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware.
Hardware and Cuttlery.
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves.
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Black and Green Teas.
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c.

PARKER & NELSON.

April 28. 70—

Piano Fortes, Guitars, Violins, Violin Strings, &c.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and acquaintances in Raleigh, and throughout North Carolina, that they have now on hand a large assortment of NUNNS & CLARK'S Piano Fortes, which, for brilliancy of tone and unparalleled touch and durability, are not surpassed. They wish to say, that *they will not demand pay for any Piano sold, until it is tried by the Purchaser*, for which they will allow any reasonable time. They have also Violins of a superior quality, from $1 50 up to $50; a large selection of superior Violin Strings, Guitar Strings; all kinds of Wind Instruments for Military Bands, as Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Trombones, Serpents and Bells; Superior Flutes and Flageolets, single and double; French Accordeons, of a pattern and tone never before seen here; Drums and Bass Drums, of all dimensions; an assortment of superior Guitars, together with the largest assortment of MUSIC ever before imported here.

The Subscribers will be glad to furnish Schools and others with Music, and being both Teachers of the Piano Forte, they hope to be enabled to select for their friends what is agreeable and pleasing, useful and improving. They respectfully solicit the favor and patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh, and throughout the state of North Carolina.

CHARLES BERG & CO.

Petersburg, Va. March 31, 73—

Piano Forte & Music STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at their Store on Sycamore street, a large assortment of Pianos, of superior quality, from the manufactory of Messrs. NUNNS & CLARK, New York, which they submit to the examination of their friends and the public. They have also on hand the largest and best selection of American and European Music that has ever been exhibited here. Also, superior Guitars, Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes and Drums—a large assortment of Roman, French and English Harps, Guitar and Violin Strings.

They will receive weekly from the Northern Cities, every new publication of Music, intending to keep at all times the largest and most complete assortment. And being both of us Teachers, and having some experience in selecting Music and Musical Instruments, we hope to be enabled to keep such an assortment as will be pleasing, agreeable and useful to those who will favor us with their patronage.

We beg leave to say also, that we shall be glad to allow purchasers of our Pianos to keep them for a reasonable time and try them, before paying for them, and we will take back any Piano paid for, if proved to be defective, even after 12 months trial. Any Piano sold in Town or its environs, will be kept in tune for 12 months gratis.

CHARLES BERG & CO.

☞ Pianos tuned and let on hire.

Petersburg, April 1. 68—

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, Prospect Hill, Bladen County, a Negro boy named TOM. He was purchased of Allen Cain, of Orange county, where he is supposed to be gone. He is very stout, and weighs about 190 pounds; has been frost bitten; has a very peculiar walk, turns his toes very much out; height about 5 feet 8 inches; answers quick when spoken to; teeth wide apart; low forehead; complexion not the blackest, though dark. Twenty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail.

WM. N. WHITTED.

Prospect Hill, Bladen, March 21 tf—63

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55—

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they intend to withdraw from the Mercantile business; they would therefore request those indebted to them, to call and close their accounts by Cash or Note.

They would also avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their sincere thanks for the very liberal support given them whilst in business.

☞ They have still onhand a good assortment of

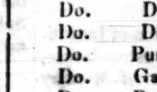
Dry Goods,

and other articles in their line, which they wish to dispose of for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

March 3. tf 62

NEW GOODS.



THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 72—

BOOTS, SHOES, &C. for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoetees.
Do. Pump Shoelees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoetees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slips—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoetees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

☞ In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and, having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction.

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29. 70—

FRESH FRUITS, Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish at most any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currents and Dates.
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers.
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice.
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds.
Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, a most approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
A handsome assortment of Toys.
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29. 70—

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB, Jr & Co.

December 16. 52

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endowing them with renewed tone and vigor. So many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT's LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 23—

Cabinet-Making.

THE subscriber, grateful for the patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has newly fitted up his establishment, with a great many conveniences, that will enable him to execute work in a superior style and with more expedition than heretofore; and he now offers his services to the public, with the determination that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction.

FURNITURE,

of all kinds, will be made in the neatest style, *of Mahogany, Walnut, and other precious Wood.*

He will endeavor to keep on hand an assortment of Furniture, among which will be BEDSTEADS of the cheapest and best quality, with stains of the most durable colors, in imitation of Mahogany, Rosewood, or Satinwood. Persons wishing to buy, will do well to call, as they will be sold on very reasonable terms.

All repairing or varnishing will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Orders requiring haste, will be executed with all possible despatch.

HENRY F[illegible]S.

February 3. 58—3m

Press for Sale.

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the Wilmington Advertiser for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Applications must be post paid.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 17. 48

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8 16—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1841.

Nathaniel M. Carrington and wife,
against
Durell Mangum and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Durell Mangum, James Adams and Clary his wife, and Arthur Mangum, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this cause will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

Price Adv. $5 00. 65—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have recruited their Stock for the season, would respectfully invite their customers and the public to give them a call.

Their Stock consists of every variety of Goods common to this market, all of which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms. They are determined to make their prices conform to the times. They will make no promises to decoy the confiding and unwary. Call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

May 5. 71—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONE GREAT DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is 195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sitzeluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen M'Aleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 18 48—12m

GOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hillsborough Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13 11—6

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1841.

Petition of George Hoffhines and others,
against
Lucretia and Molly Farmer.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lucretia Farmer and Molly Farmer, defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this state: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, in the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, this cause will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, James Webb, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the second Monday of March, 1841.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

Price Adv. $5 00. 65—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A reduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.